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EXAMINER	
FABER, DAVID	
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SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	04/04/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/614,953	HA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	David Faber	2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *05 March 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-15* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-15* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in response to the amendment filed on 5 March 2007.

2. Claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, and 10 have been amended.

3. The rejection of Claims 1-3, and 6-15 under 35 USC 112, second paragraph, has been withdrawn necessitated by the amendment.

4. Claims 1-15 are pending. Claims 1, 8, and 12 are independent claims.

Oath/Declaration

5. The declaration filed on 5 March 2007 under 37 CFR 1.131 has been considered, but is ineffective to overcome the Meyer reference.

Applicant attempts to establish a prior invention prior to October 10, 2002, the effective date of a draft of a document for use in preparing a Korean patent application of the present application and forwarded the draft to the assignee of the prevention invention until the filing of the foreign priority date of December 24, 2002.

1) 37 CFR 1.131(a) clearly states

§ 1.131 Affidavit or declaration of prior invention.

(a) When any claim of an application or a patent under reexamination is rejected, the inventor of the subject matter of the rejected claim, the owner of the patent under reexamination, or the party qualified under §§ 1.42, 1.43, or 1.47, may submit an appropriate oath or declaration to establish invention of the subject matter of the rejected claim prior to the effective date of the reference or activity on which the rejection is based. The effective date of a U.S. patent, U.S. patent application publication, or international application publication under PCT Article 21(2) is the earlier of its publication date or date that it is effective as a reference under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). Prior invention may not be established under this section in any country other than the United States, a NAFTA country, or a WTO member country. Prior invention may not be established under this section before December 8, 1993, in a NAFTA country other than the United States, or before January 1, 1996, in a WTO member country other than a NAFTA country.

Applicant fails to disclose in the declaration that the prior invention was established in the United States, a NAFA country or a WTO country. Therefore, the declaration fails to meet the requirements of 37 CFR 1.131.

2) MPEP 715.04 clearly states

I. WHO MAY MAKE AFFIDAVIT OR DECLARATION

The following parties may make an affidavit or declaration under 37 CFR 1.131:

(A) All the inventors of the subject matter claimed.

(B) An affidavit or declaration by less than all named inventors of an application is accepted where it is shown that less than all named inventors of an application invented the subject matter of the claim or claims under rejection. For example, one of two joint inventors is accepted where it is shown that one of the joint inventors is the sole inventor of the claim or claims under rejection.

Affidavits or declarations to overcome a rejection of a claim or claims must be made by the inventor or inventors of the subject matter of the rejected claim(s), a party qualified under 37 CFR 1.42, 1.43, or 1.47, or the assignee or other party in interest when it is not possible to produce the affidavit or declaration of the inventor(s). Thus, where all of the named inventors of a pending application are not inventors of every claim of the application, any affidavit under 37 CFR 1.131 could be signed by only the inventor(s) of the subject matter of the rejected claims.

Applicant fails to disclose all the inventors of the present inventions and have their signatures in the declaration. In addition, Applicant fails to disclose to which inventors of the pending application are or are not inventors of every claim of the application; thus, the declaration is improperly signed. Therefore, the declaration fails to meet the requirements of 37 CFR 1.131.

3) MPEP 715.07 clearly states

I. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The essential thing to be shown under 37 CFR 1.131 is priority of invention and this may be done by any satisfactory evidence of the fact. FACTS, not conclusions, must be alleged. Evidence in the form of exhibits may accompany the affidavit or declaration. Each exhibit relied upon should be specifically referred to in the affidavit or declaration, in terms of what it is relied upon to show. For example, the allegations of fact might be supported by submitting as evidence one or more of the following:

(A) attached sketches;
(B) attached blueprints;
(C) attached photographs;
(D) attached reproductions of notebook entries;
(E) an accompanying model;

(F) attached supporting statements by witnesses, where verbal disclosures are the evidence relied upon. Ex parte Ovshinsky, 10 USPQ2d 1075 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1989);
(G) testimony given in an interference. Where interference testimony is used, the applicant must point out which parts of the testimony are being relied on; examiners cannot be expected to search the entire interference record for the evidence. Ex parte Homan, 1905 C.D. 288 (Comm'r Pat. 1905);
(H) Disclosure documents (MPEP § 1706) may be used as documentary evidence of conception.

Exhibits and models must comply with the requirements of 37 CFR 1.91 to be entered into an application file. See also MPEP § 715.07(d).

A general allegation that the invention was completed prior to the date of the reference is not sufficient. Ex parte Saunders, 1883 C.D. 23, 23 O.G. 1224 (Comm'r Pat. 1883). Similarly, a declaration by the inventor to the effect that his or her invention was conceived or reduced to practice prior to the reference date, without a statement of facts demonstrating the correctness of this conclusion, is insufficient to satisfy 37 CFR 1.131.

Applicant relies upon the invention disclosure of a draft document of October 10, 2001. The statement in the affidavit "Prior to October 10, 2002, I and the other named inventors conceived the invention as described in the above-identified application. We completed a draft of a document fat use in preparing a Korean patent application and forwarded a draft to the assignee of the present invention on October 10,2002. Attached hereto as Exhibit I is a copy of the draft document which was sent on October 10, 2002."

This is a general allegation that the invention was completed prior to the date of the reference which is non sufficient. The affidavit or declaration and exhibits must clearly explain which facts or data applicant is relying on to show completion of his or her invention prior to the particular date. Vague and general statements in broad terms about what the exhibits describe along with a general assertion that the exhibits describe a reduction to practice "amounts essentially to mere pleading, unsupported by proof or a showing of facts" and, thus, does not satisfy the requirements of 37 CFR 1.131(b). In re Borkowski, 505 F.2d 713, 184 USPQ 29 (CCPA 1974). Applicant must

give a clear explanation of the exhibits pointing out exactly what facts are established and relied on by applicant. 505 F.2d at 718-19, 184 USPQ at 33. See also In re Harry, 333 F.2d 920, 142 USPQ 164 (CCPA 1964) (MPEP 715.07)

4) MPEP 715.07 clearly states

III. THREE WAYS TO SHOW PRIOR INVENTION

The affidavit or declaration must state FACTS and produce such documentary evidence and exhibits in support thereof as are available to show conception and completion of invention in this country or in a NAFTA or WTO member country (MPEP § 715.07(c)), at least the conception being at a date prior to the effective date of the reference. Where there has not been reduction to practice prior to the date of the reference, the applicant or patent owner must also show diligence in the completion of his or her invention from a time just prior to the date of the reference continuously up to the date of an actual reduction to practice or up to the date of filing his or her application (filing constitutes a constructive reduction to practice, 37 CFR 1.131).

As discussed above, 37 CFR 1.131(b) provides three ways in which an applicant can establish prior invention of the claimed subject matter. The showing of facts must be sufficient to show:

(A) > (actual)< reduction to practice of the invention prior to the effective date of the reference; or

(B) conception of the invention prior to the effective date of the reference coupled with due diligence from prior to the reference date to a subsequent (actual) reduction to practice; or

(C) conception of the invention prior to the effective date of the reference coupled with due diligence from prior to the reference date to the filing date of the application (constructive reduction to practice).

Applicant fails to disclose in the declaration one of the three ways an applicant can establish prior invention of the claim subject matter as either being reduction to practice or being conception as disclose in the MPEP 715.07. Therefore, the declaration fails to meet the requirements of 37 CFR 1.131 (b)

6. For at least the reasons cited above the declaration is ineffective. Therefore the Meyer rejection is maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

7. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

8. Claims 4-5 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

9. As per dependent claim 4, Claim 4 recites the limitation "document components" in page 4, line 4. It is unclear if the element "document components" within claim 4 is depending on the "document components" in claim 1, line 7 or is a new element. Thus, there is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 1-12 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cornelia et al (US Patent #6,065,026, patented 5/16/2000) further in view of Person et al (Person et al, "Special Edition Using Microsoft Word 97", published 12/16/1996, pp 1-

15, 16-20) in further view of Meyer, (Meyer, "aTool – Creating Validated XML Documents on the Fly Using MS Word," published 10/20/2002, pp 113-121).

As per independent Claim 1, Cornelia et al discloses a system comprising:

- A document generation rule formulator that a user employs to designate document rules through a graphic user interface (Col 6, line 66 – Col 7, line 3: User is able to designate rules to components that are used to create documents through a graphic user interface, a tree viewer. When the user selects which components are to be included into the document, the user is designating document generation rules (i.e. assembly rules) of which components are to be assembled into the document. Thus the assembly rules disclose what components are to be assembled into the document.)
- a document component library for storing and managing document component summary information and document components that represent specific concepts; (Column 2, line 66 – Column 3, line 2: discloses a library used for storing components which are used to be assembled to create new documents. In addition, Column 9, lines 44-49, discloses Find Component menu option that is able to display a component dialog disclosing the component's name, description, author, text content, etc. Since the component contains all this information and displays it, the library stores components that contain summary information which represent specific concepts.)

- a component assembler for processing the assembly rules and assembling said document components from the document component library. (Column 20, lines 60 – 65: discloses a component assembler of creating documents by dragging and dropping language component icons where each icon represents a component. The components are stored in the library. (Col 2, line 66 – Col 3, line 2) Therefore, since the user is designating assembly rules by choosing which components are included in the document, the documents are assembled from the components chosen (assembly rules) from the library.)
- Creating a grammar neutral document object from the assembled document components (Column 20, line 64 – Column 21, line 4: Once the components have been assembled, a document is created.)

However, Cornelia et al fails to specifically disclose the document generation rules include context rules, and a context processor for processing context rules. However, Person et al discloses Word contains templates, which contain parts of a document and features used for a specific type of document. Person et al's discloses where context conditions are used by formulation rules where the template created allows the user to easily enter information onto ASK or FILLIN field by requiring only the user just to point, click, and type to fill out a form. (Page 4, Paragraph 4; FIG 6.4) Since the user is only required to fill out the ASK or FILLIN fields on the form, then context rules are applied. This process acts as a context processor that discloses an embodiment using a template showing context conditions allowing the user only have to

point, click, and type information in a already constructed form by the template's context rules.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to have modified Cornelia et al's method with Person et al's disclosure since Person et al's disclosure of using a Microsoft Word template is a tool one could have used to further increase efficiency, productivity, and consistency while reducing company's costs when creating a document.

In addition, Cornelia et al and Person et al fail to specifically disclose a document grammar connector for converting the grammar neutral document object, which is suitable for processing in a program of a computer system, into a grammar-connected document that is in a human-readable string form used in an actual business. However, Meyer discloses using a tool extension to Microsoft Word (Abstract, lines 1-2, pg 1) that would create validated XML documents using Microsoft World. (Title, pg 1) Meyer's tool would convert the MS Word document into XML generating a grammar-connected document (Page 116, Right Column, lines 30-37) by making sure the document is valid and complaint with its DTD (Page 114, Right Column, Lines 30-31). This process acts as a document grammar connector. An XML document is inherently considered as a recognizable string format by the user.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to have combined Cornelia et al's and Person et al's methods with Meyer's aTool method since it would have provided the aTool as a hybrid solution that offers the benefits of MS Word with the costs of a little less XML support.

As per dependent Claim 2, Cornelia et al discloses:

- a component selector for displaying usable component items that are provided by a corresponding library based on document component summary information searched in the document component library, the document component summary information including at least a component ID, a component name, and a component type, and optionally including various different types of information that represent other components; (Column 9, lines 42-52: Discloses able to using a Find Component menu option to find components based on the component's information such as the component's name in which the system returns with a list of components in the library based on the component's information searched. The user is able to insert components into the document from the component list.)
- a document component assembler for forming an area where component structures are modeled based on user input through said graphic user interface, the user dragging the needed document components appearing in the component selector and dropping the documents at a suitable location in the document component assembler to thereby generate document structures such structures are formulated as said assembly rules (Column 20, line 60 – Column 21, line 4: Discloses documents being created by dragging and dropping components into a list for the document using a tree viewer. Once the list been created, the word document with complete content is generated

by a user action. This creation creates a structured document containing components placed in a structural manner. Therefore, since the user is designating assembly rules by choosing which components are included in the document, the documents are assembled from the components chosen (assembly rules) from the library.)

However, Cornelia et al fails to specifically disclose the assembly rules include IDs of all document components and structural information between each component; and disclose a context condition compiler for forming an area where context conditions realized through pairs of conditions and actions are compiled to enable insertion into document structures, the context condition compiler enabling the formulation of context rules, which allow the processing of actions, in the document generation rule processor in the case where conditions are satisfied for a specific business context during document assembly.

Cornelia et al discloses the author has the ability to get a listing of all the components in the document that displays component identifiers such as the component's name. (Column 11, lines 51-58) Since Cornelia et al's application is built using Microsoft Word (Column 6, lines 22-47), Cornelia discloses the ability of Word being able to view the assembled document with the components and the structured order of how the document components appear (Column 11, lines 52-65). Therefore, Word would been able to include the identifiers using the Show Document Components menu option from Cornelia et al's application since it was built using Microsoft Word.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to have combined Cornelia et al's with the use of identifiers since it would have allowed using computers to assemble documents to reduce the amount of time that attorneys and other individuals who prepare long legal or transactional documents spend on the mechanics of document preparation.

Furthermore, Person et al discloses Word contains templates, which contain parts of a document and features used for a specific type of document. (Page 1) Person et al's discloses where context conditions are used by the formulation rules where the template created allowing the user to easily enter information by requiring only the user just to point, click, and type to fill out a form. (Page 4, Paragraph 4; FIG 6.4)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to have combined Cornelia et al's method with Person et al's disclosure since Person et al's disclosure of using a Microsoft Word template is a tool one could have used to further increase efficiency, productivity, and consistency while reducing company's costs when creating a document.

As per dependent Claim 3, Cornelia et al fails to specifically disclose the assembly rules and the context rules are output as a single document generation rule. However, Person et al discloses Word contains templates, which contain parts of a document and features used for a specific type of document. (Page 1) Person et al discloses a specific type of a form template, where assembly and context rules are used together in which the assembly rules are used create a table that creates a form while the context rules are used for font size and font type for the text. (FIG 6.2) thus a

template is a single document generation rule involving the combination of assembly and context rules.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to have combined Cornelia et al's method with Person et al's disclosure of templates since Person et al's disclosure of using a Microsoft Word template is a tool one could have used to further increase efficiency, productivity, and consistency while reducing company's costs when creating a document.

As per dependent Claim 4, Cornelia et al discloses a system:

- the document component summary information for recording the document components that constitute business documents and detailed information on all components included in a present library; and ; (FIG 26; Column 12, line 65 – Column 13, line 1: Discloses the ability to view one component from the library which discloses detailed component information that is used for business purposes (Column 6, lines 43-47)
- a component library interface for connection to external modules, (FIG. 3; Column 5, lines 27-38: Discloses the word processor, as a separate module, having an API that interacts with the library object which interacts with the library.)
- the document generation rule formulator searches the document component summary information through the component library interface, and the document generation rule processor uses document component Ids to

accumulate document components required for document assembly. (Column 6, lines 6-12 discloses the interaction using the library. This disclosure enables using a Find Component menu option to find components based on the component's information such as the component's name in which the system returns with a list of components in the library based on the component's information searched then allowing the author to insert the component into document thus outputting onto the document. (Column 9, lines 42-52))

However, Cornelia et al fails to specifically discloses the component Ids are numbers specific to each component. However, it was well-known to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention that a number can be a name and that identifiers were programmed as/into numbers within a data structure .

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to have combined Cornelia et al's method with the disclosure of numbers used as name as identifiers since it would have allowed a user an easier method for storing data within a recording medium.

As per dependent Claim 5, Cornelia et al discloses a system:

- wherein the document components stored in the document component library include simple components of a single type and complex components realized through a structure of a plurality of simple components. (Column 2, line 66 – Column 3, line 2 discloses a library containing components which

are unit of text that is shared among documents. A component may contain variable text in order to facilitate flexibility and foster re-use. (Column 2, lines 48-50) Column 10, lines 8-34 discloses adding variable text into the component.)

As per dependent Claim 6, Claim 6 recites similar limitations as in Claim 1, and is similarly rejected under rationale. Cornelia et al discloses a system:

- a component assembler is to read the assembly rules into the document generation rules and use document component IDs to accumulate from the document component library the document components required in the assembly rule, resulting assembled components are outputted. (Column 2, line 66 – Column 3, line 2; Column 9, lines 42-52: Discloses using a Find Component menu option to find components based on the component's information such as the component's name in which the system returns with a list of components in the library based on the component's information searched then allowing the author to insert the component into document thus outputting onto the document.)

In addition, Cornelia discloses the ability to assemble a document by choosing the components, and be able to change the order of the components listed in the document. (Col 14, lines 14-15) However, Cornelia et al fails to specifically disclose assembling the document components using structural information between components. However, Person et al discloses that Microsoft Word contains structural information between each component when present such as the paragraph markings

shown in FIG 10.3. Between each component, a paragraph mark is shown thus showing structural information is used to separate the components. (Pages 16-20) Therefore, since Cornelia et al's application is built off of Microsoft Word, Word would have been able to determine the structural information between each component when components are assembled.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have modified Cornelia et al's method of document creating using components with Person et al's disclosure of Word's detection of structural information since it would provided the benefit of identifying the components from each other when just viewing the document without any other functions.

In addition, Cornelia et al fails to specifically disclose the context processor for reading the context rules in the document generation rules, and if a specific business context satisfies the conditions of the context rules, applying designated actions to the assembled components to thereby ultimately generate the grammar neutral document object. Furthermore, Person et al's discloses where context conditions are used by the formulation rules where the template created allowing the user to easily enter information by requiring only the user just to point, click, and type to fill out a form. (Page 4, Paragraph 4; FIG 6.4) This process acts as a context processor that discloses an embodiment using a template showing context conditions allowing the user only have to point, click, and type information in a already constructed form by the template's assembly and context rules.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to have combined Cornelia et al's method with Person et al's disclosure since Person et al's disclosure of using a Microsoft Word template is a tool one could have used to further increase efficiency, productivity, and consistency while reducing company's costs when creating a document.

As per dependent Claim 7, Cornelia et al discloses a document output unit saving final documents to the library after creating a document with components (Column 15, lines 49-57) for business uses (Column 6, lines 43-47) However, Cornelia et al and Person et al fail to specifically disclose a grammar converter supporting grammar for specific business systems and converting the grammar neutral document object into grammar-connected document objects.

However, Meyer discloses using a tool extension to Microsoft Word that would create validate XML documents using Microsoft World. Meyer's tool would convert the MS Word document into XML generating a grammar-connected document (Page 116, Right Column, lines 30-37) by making sure the document is valid and in compliance with its DTD (Page 114, Right Column, Lines 30-31). An XML document is inherently considered as a recognizable string format by the user.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to have combined Cornelia et al's and Person et al's methods document generation with Meyer's aTool method to create XML document from Word

that would have provided the aTool as a hybrid solution that offers the benefits of MS Word with the costs of a little less XML support.

As per independent Claim 8, Claim 8 recites similar limitations as in Claim 1 and 6, and is similarly rejection under rationale. Furthermore Cornelia et al discloses a method comprising:

- (a) storing document component summary information and document components that represent specific concepts; (Column 2, line 66 – Column 3, lines 1-2: discloses a library storing components used to be assembled to create new documents. In addition, Column 9, lines 44-49, discloses a option within Cornelia et al's application of a Find Component function that able to display a component dialog disclosing the component's name, description, author, text content etc. Since the component contains all this information and displays it, the library stores components that contain summary information which represent specific concepts.)
- (c) accumulating document components needed for document assembly from a document component library according to the assembly rules, and generating grammar neutral document objects (Column 20, lines 60 – Col 3, line 2: discloses creating documents by dragging and dropping language component icons where each icon represents a component. Documents are created by the dragging and dropping components into a list for the document thus creating non-grammar objects within a document. When the user selects which components are to included into the document, the user is using

assembly rules of which components are to be assembled into the document, which the rules are designated based on the user's selection.)

In addition, Cornelia et al and Person et al fail to specifically disclose converting the grammar neutral document objects, which are suitable for processing in a program of a computer system, into grammar-connected documents in a human-readable string form used in an actual business. However, Meyer discloses using a tool extension to Microsoft Word that would create validate XML documents using Microsoft World. Meyer's tool would convert the MS Word document into XML generating a grammar-connected document (Page 116, Right Column, lines 30-37) by making sure the document is valid and compliance with its DTD (Page 114, Right Column, Lines 30-31). An XML document is inherently considered as a recognizable string format by the user.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to have combined Cornelia et al's and Person et al's methods of document generation with Meyer's aTool method of creating XML documents from Microsoft Word would have provided the aTool as a hybrid solution that offers the benefits of MS Word with the costs of a little less XML support.

As per dependent Claim 9, Cornelia et al discloses a method:

- displaying a list of usable components provided library based on the by a corresponding document component summary information searched in the document component library; (Column 9, lines 42-52: Discloses using a Find Component menu option to find components based on the component's

information in which the system returns with a list of components in the library based on the component's information searched.)

- dragging required documents appearing in a component selector and dropping the documents at a suitable location in a document component assembler, which forms an area where component structures are modeled based on user input through the graphic user interface, to thereby generate document structures; and (Column 20, line 60 – Column 21, line 4: Discloses documents being created by dragging and dropping components into a list for the document using a tree viewer. Once the list been created, the word document with complete content is generated by a user action. This creation creates a structured document containing components placed in a structural manner.)

However, Cornelia et al fails to specifically disclose compiling context conditions realized through pairs of conditions and actions, and allowing insertion of the context conditions into document structures. However, Person et al discloses Word contains templates, which contain parts of a document and features used for a specific type of document. (Page 1) Person et al's discloses where context conditions are used by the formulation rules where the template created allowing the user to easily enter information by requiring only the user just to point, click, and type to fill out a form. (Page 4, Paragraph 4; FIG 6.4)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to have combined Cornelia et al's method with Person et al's

disclosure of templates since Person et al's disclosure of using a Microsoft Word template is a tool one could have used to further increase efficiency, productivity, and consistency while reducing company's costs when creating a document.

As per dependent claim 10, Claim 10 recites similar limitations as in Claim 6, and is similarly rejected under rationale.

As per dependent claim 11, Claim 11 recites similar limitations as in Claim 7, and is similarly rejected under rationale.

As per dependent claim 12, Claim 12 recites similar limitations as in Claim 8, and is similarly rejected under rationale.

12. Claims 13-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cornelia et al (US Patent #6,065,026, patented 5/16/2000) further in view of Person et al (Person et al, "Special Edition Using Microsoft Word 97", published 12/16/1996, pp 1-15, 16-20) in further view of Meyer, (Meyer, "aTool – Creating Validated XML Documents on the Fly Using MS Word," published 10/20/2002, pp 113-121) in further view of Hughes ("Stoking the AbiWord Fire", published 2/4/2002, pp 1-2).

Cornelia et al discloses that the document created can support a variety of word processor formats; however, Cornelia et al, Person et al, and Meyer fail to disclose the grammar neutral document object(s) are Extensible Markup Language documents. However, Hughes discloses a word processor, Abiword, which its word processor format is in XML. (pg 2, paragraph 2)

It would have obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have modified Cornelia's invention with Abiword's word processor format since it would have provided the benefit of word processors gaining in portability and compatibility to exchange data between different applications.

Response to Arguments

13. Applicant's arguments filed 5 March 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant's claims focus upon their belief that the affidavit filed 5 March 2007 overcome the Meyer reference. However, as disclosed above, the affidavit fails to overcome the reference. This argument is therefore not persuasive.

Conclusion

14. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David Faber whose telephone number is 571-272-2751. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 8am to 430pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong, can be reached on 571-272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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